

New Advertisements.

Notre Farm—J. Walton & Co.
Attention—J. Dawson.
Found—J. Dawson.
Auction—Machell and Ashton.
Doors and Shoes—J. Rhuicourt.
For Sale—H. H. Willson.
Farm and Saw Mill for Sale—J. Gordon.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Feb. 15th, 1856.

Dr. Pyne has been appointed School Superintendent, in place of Mr. Thos. Nixon, resigned, for this Township.

At a meeting of the Trustees appointed to negotiate loans, with the view to enable Dr. Ford to again rebuild his Mill, they resolved to accept donations or loans, according as the people might feel disposed, and we believe Dr. Ford has coincided with this movement.

King Tavern Inspectors, and all those desirous of taking out licenses for 1856, will meet at Reddon's Inn, below the Ridge, on Monday next, the 18th inst.

A Branch of the Order of Know Nothing is about being established in Toronto. It is stated that the recent pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic Bishop has given rise to the movement.

A meeting of the Directors of the North York Branch Agricultural Society takes place in the Court House to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 o'clock p.m. A general attendance is requested.

Parliament meets to-day; what will be the character of the Governor's Speech remains to be seen. If anything worthy of note is promised, we shall issue an Extra to all our subscribers this afternoon.

We have been compelled to leave out the proceedings of the Magistrates Court held Wednesday last, in consequence of the extreme length of the evidence. We shall publish it in full next week by request.

The Ladies' Bazaar, in connection with the Congregational Church, Newmarket, takes place in the Court House, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock p.m. The proceeds are to be devoted to making some necessary repairs to the church. Good music will be in attendance.

A public meeting was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, on Friday evening last, denouncing the movement about being made in the United States to induce Roman Catholic Irishmen to remove to Canada. It is estimated that not less than 3000 persons were present. Several strong resolutions were adopted.

On the 21st ult. a public meeting was held in St. John's, New Brunswick, called for the purpose of denouncing the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that Province; but friends of the law were so strong, and the meeting broke up without coming to any conclusion.

The Chambers of Commerce of the City of New York have petitioned Congress for a further extension of Reciprocity with Canada. They pray for an Act to remove all duties, and that the two countries, in this particular, be placed in the position of two states in the union; to take effect as soon as the Legislature of Canada pass a similar Act, allowing United States the same privileges.

It is estimated that the election of Banks, as speaker to the Congress of United States, cost the country, in pay to members of the House of Representatives and Senators, together with clerks, reporters, &c., the handsome sum of half a million dollars! If the man is estimated according to cost, he certainly should do something for his country. The election of Banks will be a great blow to slavery entrenchment.

TRA MACKINZIE.—A tea meeting in connection with the W. M. Church, in this place, was held in the Chapel, Prospect Street, on Wednesday evening last, the 13th inst. About 200 partook of the refreshments provided for the occasion. The "good things" furnished for the sustenance of the body were of the most excellent description, and provided in abundance; and the speeches delivered were spirited and racy. Their extreme length prevents our giving them this week; but we purpose publishing them in our next issue, as they were of a description adapted to the times in which we live, and worthy of general dissemination. Mr. Thos. Nixon occupied the chair with ability, to whom we are much obliged, for his contributions to the Press. The singing was excellent.

The Message vs. The Era.

We are sorry to be compelled to notice a remark or two made by Mr. Mackenzie, in his Message of the 1st inst., which, we consider, ungentlemanly and unjust. Had the writer been a political opponent, or even unacquainted with the rules and usages of conducting a public journal, there might have been some excuse; but being otherwise, in both cases, we consider, whether others may think, he has gone beyond the bounds of even common custom or common courtesy. In the number of the Message referred to above, Mr. Mackenzie asks—

"Why is it that the Era editor and his friend Hartman have not copied from us the change as made that Hartman knowingly sacrificed United Canada in the \$1,800,000 vote to the French Landlord, but entirely suppressed it—and yet given his pretended explanation in full? Also, in the sixth Paragraph, Mr. Hartman and his Era, having suppressed our article altogether."

The above extract first insinuates that Mr. Hartman has something to do with the management of the Era. Secondly, that we had a disposition to suppress the article in the Message referred to. In answer to the first we take this opportunity of assuring Mr. Mackenzie that Mr. Hartman is not nor never has been connected with the Era one way nor another; and, further, that he never even dictated as to the line of policy we ought to pursue. Secondly, on the appearance of the charges in the Message we immediately went to see the member for North York, in company with another gentleman, and found no ground, after general conversation and a careful examination of the Journal, on which those charges could be based. Consequently, we did not feel justified in publishing an

article which we knew, to a great extent, to contain unfounded charges.

The insinuation thrown out by Mr. Mackenzie with such zest of "Mr. Hartman and his Era," is as mean as it is contemptible. Mr. Hartman sent in his communication, the same as any other correspondent, and we placed in the correspondence department of our Journal without comment. Had it not been sent us, it is not likely the article would have appeared, and had Mr. Mackenzie published it in full, Mr. Hartman, in all probability, never would have sent it to this office. And Mr. Mackenzie, as a publisher, knows very well that an editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents. When these facts are all taken into consideration, we leave the public to decide whether Mr. Mackenzie has treated us with even common courtesy, much less with that spirit of candour and "fair play" he so loudly boasts of. As we stated in the outset, we are sorry to be compelled to notice the conduct of the editor of the Message towards us; and even now, were some political question involved or political principle sacrificed, or were we political opponents, we should have thought lightly of the matter; but when this is not the case in any one particular, we must naturally infer that some hidden motive must have prompted the desire for revenge. We find, according to the journals, that the very motion made by Mr. Mackenzie in the last Session of Parliament was voted against by himself in the Parliament proceeding. The editor of the Message does not pretend to deny that Mr. Hartman voted against the Seigneurial Tenure bill; and consequently cannot deny that he voted against giving \$1,800,000 to the French landlord's. But because he voted against an amendment that even Mr. Mackenzie thought wrong in principle in 1853, he should now receive the execrations of Reformers! Supposing the Message editor to be right, for argument sake, must a man be condemned for one single act, past forgiveness! Could not Mr. Mackenzie find but one vote which he considered wrong during a whole session? If one single wrong does not condemn a man forever, it does not always do it—the editor of the Message being himself a living proof of this fact. As we said before, had Mr. Mackenzie confined his remarks to Mr. Hartman, we should not, in all probability have taken any notice of them whatever; but when he charges us with shielding Mr. Hartman, or any other public man, he asserts what is not true and cannot be sustained. As well might he charge us with suppression, in not publishing the many hard things he has written against Messrs Baldwin and Price. The fact is, we do not desire to publish a relash of the Message, as a good many of the readers of one paper take the other. If we see an article that accords with our own views, and containing principles or facts which we consider necessary to impress upon the minds of our readers, we copy it. This has been the course we have hitherto followed, and the course we intend in future to pursue. To our own knowledge, numbers take the Message in the riding, not so much for its intrinsic worth, but out of sympathy and as a reward for what its editor has done as a public man, and not as he asserts, "for exposing the conduct of public men without fear or favor." We know this is taking high ground; but we also know what we assert to be true; and we likewise know the man with whom we have to deal. On examining the Journals we often find Mackenzie's name "invisible," but he never takes the pains to tell the electors of Haldimand so. Very clear of it. Now, in his mirror of Parliament, why does he not exhibit his "fair play" principles? and condescend to enlighten his own constituency. He also says that "Mr. Hartman's majority was only about 30," at the late parliamentary contest; if we recollect rightly, Mr. Mackenzie's majority was only about 15 or 20 more. Is it not time to begin to "explain," therefore, before colling on others no "deeper in the mud" than he is "in the mire." It is needless to say more, we shall therefore conclude, by giving an extract from the Dundas Tribune, in reference to the conduct of Mr. Mackenzie:—

"We have been very much grieved to see the course which Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie is pursuing in his Message, with reference to those with whom he generally has been in Parliament. Mr. Brown and Mr. Hartman come in for more abuse in the Message, than either Ross or Spence, or any other limb of the Coalition, Tory or Reform. The votes of Messrs. Brown and Hartman will compare favorably with those of the opposition. Mr. Mackenzie himself, included, and we really can see no good end that can be served by such a course as that pursued by the Message. Mr. Mackenzie is unwisely working capital for the Coalition by his systematic guerrilla warfare. According to the Message, Mr. Mackenzie is the only perfect public man in the Province. We admit most frankly that on the whole he has been a good friend to Canada; but unfortunately he has such a penchant for hunting up and exposing grievances, so much greater a lover for fault-finding, than he is for commending or approving, that he cannot possibly look upon any who differ from him, even in the least point, otherwise than in an unfavorable light. It cannot be expected that two men, if all honest and independent, can always coincide in opinion. It is because they occasionally vote on opposite sides that we believe them to be actuated by proper motives. We treat the envy is not an ingredient in Mackenzie's composition, but we must say that the suicidal course he is pursuing with regard to his political associates, look marvelously like it. We have hopes that when Parliament meets he will be found selling in union with the other members of the opposition. Mr. Mackenzie has run wild in his proposed scheme of dissolving the Union. Nothing short of this will satisfy him. All other questions with him, when compared with his hobby, sink into insignificance. He is a man who believes all things through this great over-press subject of

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We heartily wish Mr. Mackenzie success; but we do really believe that one barrier to his success is, that his zeal frequently gets the better of his judgement.

Unity of Reformers.

That the Reform cause has deeply suffered in consequence of divisions among themselves, no one will pretend to deny; and that these divisions have been a source of deep regret to every lover of progressive principles, is equally true. This feeling has taken a deeper hold than it would otherwise have done, by the rise to power of the very men who have either opposed liberal institutions; and whose names are associated with the darkest days of misrule and oppression in the history of this noble Province. From one end of Canada to the other, a universal desire is manifested for union, among the various sections of the liberal and progressive Party; but while this feeling is fast gaining the ascendancy, there are still to be found Reform Journalists, who are pursuing a policy suicidal to the great cause and hindering the consummation of this desirable object; we mean those journals in the interest of the present Coalition Government. And for the reason that to us it seems out of all character that such men as McNab-Cayley, McDonald and Co., should be allowed to assume the reins of power in a Parliament where about a hundred out of a hundred and thirty are professedly opposed to them in principle—and who never could have entered the Legislative Hall of this province as Representatives of the people, without seeking the suffrages of their constituents under the garb of Reform. The fact is, the course pursued by some of our professing liberal politicians, leave room to doubt their sincerity; but when these men are backed by professing Reform papers, we hold the course pursued by those journalists as suicidal to the great cause they appear willing to advance.

That the reformers of Upper Canada have reason to complain of the course pursued by a majority of their Representatives, in Parliament in consequence of abandonment of principle and the very general support they have accorded to a ministry composed chiefly of the very men who ever have opposed the principle of the party, but few will deny, particularly, when the fact is taken into consideration that the Reform Party have sent men to the Assembly whose qualifications eminently fit them to assume the high position of ministers of the Crown. Among the leaders of the opposition we see talent and ability displayed altogether in advance of what the present administration can boast of; and it seems a pity that the great body of reformers should be represented by a class of men who appear ready to sell their principles for a "mess of pottage," and for the sake of Ministerial favor bestow the patronage of the Crown into the hands of the enemies of the cause they profess to be identified with. The bold and dignified position taken by the Opposition in exposing the treachery and corruption of those in power, the public weal, and their manifested willingness to carry out the principles of the Reform party, have inspired a confidence in the country that cannot be easily shaken. Their numbers at the formation of the present Coalition were few indeed; but a straightforward and independent course—pursuing a policy quite in consonance with the views of the liberal Party, they have had a large accession to their ranks. The talent displayed and the zeal manifested by the opposition, in the advocacy of the principles they professed, during the late session, was very generally commended at the time; and we doubt not but during the Session to be opened this day, the same laudable efforts will be made to advance and carry out principles dear to every true Reformer.

A number of journals in the interest of the Coalition have labored zealously to make it appear that discord and dissension is rampant in the ranks of the opposition, no doubt anticipating, that if the cause succeeded in its intention, numbers of Mr. Hincks' followers would be deterred from joining that opposition, and would consequently support the present Government; but the effort has proven an entire failure. The people of Upper Canada are becoming a reading people; and while they have had charge after charge presented against the present Ministry, not one single act of the Opposition—not a single vote has been questioned. These facts have been brought home to the supporters of the Government, by the different constituencies, and an outside pressure has been felt, that will work and exhibit a manifested change during the present Session.

The Reeve then appointed Mr. John Watson as the other Auditor.

A long desultory conversation followed in reference to the appointment of Assessors. At first it appeared that some of the Councilors were favorable to having an assessor for each Ward; but as property would not be likely to be valued the same, it was decided that there be two assessors for the township; one to take the first six concessions, and the other the remainder of the Municipality.

A By-Law was then introduced appointing Mr. Alfred Stephens and Mr. J. G. Edwards as Assessors; the salary of the former to be 15, and that of the latter 21, and after passing through its various readings was adopted.

Dr. Bull moved for leave to introduce a By-Law in reference to Houses of Public Entertainment.—Granted.

A By-Law was then read a first time, and the Council went into committee of the whole on the same.—Mr. G. Wells in the Chair.

A lengthy discussion followed; after which the By-Law was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Hughes, the committee rose, and the Chairman reported the same to the Council.

On motion of Mr. Spiller it was then read a third time forthwith and the Reeve ordered to sign the same.

After some further remarks, it was moved by Mr. Wells, seconded by Dr. Bull, that Mr. McArthur and others, now present, be heard before this Council in reference to their complaints.

Mr. McArthur then stated that the principal obstruction was just at the entering of the village of Kettleby. Mr. Stokes had sold part of the original road allowance into village lots and it was now fenced in; and although he had removed the fence on the opposite side, there was a large gully which made it very dangerous to travel over. He had been compelled to wade through the gully along the line where they were considered in the road and he thought others ought to do the same.

Mr. Stokes said the road was now six inches wider than the old By-Law called for, and the way he had laid out for the road to run would make it almost straight, instead of bowing—it would also shorten it considerably.

In reference to the ditch, he would say there was the whole track of the old road to travel on at the corner referred to; and it was his intention in the Spring to make the new road equal to the old one.

A long discussion followed during which the dinner bell rang, and on motion of Dr. Bull, the Council adjourned one hour to dine.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

On resuming business after dinner, the petition referred to above was discussed in Council for some time, when it was moved by Mr. Wells, seconded by Dr. Bull, "That this Council is of opinion that Mr. Stokes has encroached upon the highway, nevertheless should Mr. Stokes make the new road as good as the old one on or before the first of June next ensuing, this Council will establish the same."—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Wells seconded by Dr. Bull, the petition of Mr. Cannon was laid on the table till next meeting.

The communication from the Reeve of East Gwillimbury was next taken in consideration, and after some discussion, on motion of Dr. Bull, seconded by Mr. William Wells it was—

Resolved—"That the Clerk be authorized and he is hereby required to inform the Municipality of the Township of East Gwillimbury that leave is granted to sell the timber on said Town Line referred to, standing upon the road allowance, provided the money be expended in improving said Town Line road."—Carried.

On motion of Dr. Bull, seconded by Mr. Wm. Wells Mr. David Holiday was appointed Auditor of Township Accounts of the past year.

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"This By-Law fixed the rate of License at the uniform figure all over the township of £8. Moved by Mr. Wm. Wells, seconded by Dr. Bull, "That when this Council adjourns, it stand adjourned until the first Monday in April, then to meet at D. McLeod's Inn Aurora, at 10 o'clock a. m."—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

Whitborough Council.

This Council met at Sangster's Inn, Stouffville, pursuant to notice, on the 11th inst.—the Reeve, Joseph Hartman, Esq., in the Chair; all the other Councilors present.

A petition was presented from Robt. Hasty and others, praying for alterations in Road Divisions No. 4, in the 7th Con.

A petition was presented from John Hill and others, praying for a grant on the 7th Concession.

Also, a petition from Jarid Lloyd and others, accompanied with a large subscription list, desiring assistance on the 3rd Concession.

A protest was presented from Union School Section with Markham No. 2, complaining of the course proposed by the Municipality of Markham—that of dissolving the Union.

Applications were received from Messrs. Joseph Férres and Alz. Sangster, Stouffville, Eli Connor, 10th Con, J. Sharon, 7th Concession, Hannah McKindlay, Bogart-town, Joseph Hewitt, Newmarket, J. W. Kirsopp, Aurora, Wm. Chisholm, Yonge Street, and John Hill, Lemonville, for Licenses to keep houses of Public Entertainment.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Johnson, the sureties of the applicants were accepted.

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